

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY

(Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

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Applicant's or agent's file reference 17939PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Form PCT/IPEA/416	
International application No. PCT/DK2004/000640	International filing date (day/month/year) 21.09.2004	Priority date (day/month/year) 24.09.2003
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H04M1/60		
Applicant GN NETCOM A/S et al.		
<p>1. This report is the international preliminary examination report, established by this International Preliminary Examining Authority under Article 35 and transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.</p> <p>2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p>3. This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, comprising:</p> <p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (<i>sent to the applicant and to the International Bureau</i>) a total of 10 sheets, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis of this report and/or sheets containing rectifications authorized by this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions). <input type="checkbox"/> sheets which supersede earlier sheets, but which this Authority considers contain an amendment that goes beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed, as indicated in item 4 of Box No. I and the Supplemental Box. <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> (<i>sent to the International Bureau only</i>) a total of (indicate type and number of electronic carrier(s)) , containing a sequence listing and/or tables related thereto, in computer readable form only, as indicated in the Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing (see Section 802 of the Administrative Instructions).</p>		
<p>4. This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Box No. I Basis of the opinion <input type="checkbox"/> Box No. II Priority <input type="checkbox"/> Box No. III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability <input type="checkbox"/> Box No. IV Lack of unity of invention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement <input type="checkbox"/> Box No. VI Certain documents cited <input type="checkbox"/> Box No. VII Certain defects in the international application <input type="checkbox"/> Box No. VIII Certain observations on the international application 		
Date of submission of the demand 09.02.2005	Date of completion of this report 16.12.2005	
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office - P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk - Pays Bas Tel. +31 70 340 - 2040 Tx: 31 651 epo nl Fax: +31 70 340 - 3016	Authorized Officer Tzimeas, K Telephone No. +31 70 340-4246	



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT
ON PATENTABILITY**

International application No.
PCT/DK2004/000640

Box No. I Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **language**, this report is based on the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
 - This report is based on translations from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of:
 - international search (under Rules 12.3 and 23.1(b))
 - publication of the international application (under Rule 12.4)
 - international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3)
2. With regard to the **elements*** of the international application, this report is based on (*replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report*):

Description, Pages

1-8 received on 09.02.2005 with letter of 07.02.2005

Claims, Numbers

1-6 received on 09.02.2005 with letter of 07.02.2005

Drawings, Sheets

1/2, 2/2 as originally filed

a sequence listing and/or any related table(s) - see Supplemental Box Relating to Sequence Listing

3. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:
 - the description, pages
 - the claims, Nos.
 - the drawings, sheets/figs
 - the sequence listing (*specify*):
 - any table(s) related to sequence listing (*specify*):
4. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments annexed to this report and listed below had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).
 - the description, pages
 - the claims, Nos.
 - the drawings, sheets/figs
 - the sequence listing (*specify*):
 - any table(s)-related-to-sequence-listing-(*specify*):

* If item 4 applies, some or all of these sheets may be marked "superseded."

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes: Claims	1-6
	No: Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes: Claims	1-6
	No: Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes: Claims	1-6
	No: Claims	

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7):

see separate sheet

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Re Item V

Reasoned statement with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: EP-A-0 920 170 (NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD) 2 June 1999 (1999-06-02)

D2: EP-A-1 047 249 (SAGEM) 25 October 2000 (2000-10-25)

The document D1 is regarded as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 1, and shows (the references in parentheses applying to this document):

A handsfree kit for a mobile telephone, comprising a circuit coupled between the mobile phone (1) and a car radio (3) having a loudspeaker (21), said circuit being adapted to transmit information from the mobile phone to the loudspeaker of the car radio at a call to the mobile phone, said circuit comprising an RDS generating circuit which is connected via an antenna connector to an antenna input.

The subject-matter of claim 1 differs from this known handsfree kit in that the antenna connector consists of a relay that is adapted to switch the signals for the car radio between the FM modulator/mixer and the antenna in such a way that when a signal appears on the output of the FM modulator mixer, then the antenna will be connected to earth.

The subject-matter of claim 1 is therefore new (Article 33(2) PCT).

The problem to be solved by the present invention may be regarded as how to avoid collision and mutual interference between: (a) an incoming broadcast RDS signal and (b) an RDS signal sent from the handsfree kit to the car radio, when the signals (a) and (b) are sent simultaneously.

The solution to this problem proposed in claim 1 of the present application is considered as involving an inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT) for the following reasons:

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In the handsfree kit of D1, the RDS signal is transmitted wirelessly from the kit to the antenna of the car radio. Therefore, if this antenna would be switched to the ground, the car radio would not be able to receive the signal from the handsfree kit, which would not make technical sense. Consequently, there is nothing in D1 to prompt the skilled person to apply the solution of claim 1.

Claims 2-6 are dependent on claim 1 and as such also meet the requirements of the PCT with respect to novelty and inventive step.

The invention relates to a handsfree kit for a mobile telephone comprising a circuit coupled between the mobile telephone and a car radio having a loudspeaker, said circuit being adapted to transfer information via a FM modulator/mixer from the mobile telephone to the loudspeaker of the car radio at a call to the mobile telephone, irrespective of whether the car radio is in an active or a passive state, said circuit comprising an RDS generating circuit which is connected to the FM modulator/mixer via an antenna connector to an antenna input of the car radio.

5 With the desire of reducing the risk of accidents caused by distraction because mobile telephone users use their mobile telephones when making a call and answering a call with their hands while driving a car, the so-called handsfree telephone kits are offered today, where the users can let the mobile telephone remain in a telephone holder and still conduct a conversation, as the mobile telephone is coupled to the loudspeaker of a car radio.

10 In addition, a microphone, which is connected to the mobile telephone, may be arranged in the vicinity of the user's head, e.g. in the ceiling of the car.

15 Generally, these systems have to be installed subsequently and are moreover of a quite complicated structure and are not very flexible, since e.g. an exchange of a mobile telephone to another model or another make may mean that the entire handsfree kit has to be exchanged.

20 Therefore, it has been attempted to manufacture more flexible and simple handsfree kits, but with the same comfort as the complicated kits. An example of such a less complicated and flexible handsfree kit is known e.g. from the description of the published EP Patent Application No. 920 170 A2, where a mobile telephone uses RDS signals to pass a call to the mobile

25 telephone further on to the mobile radio.

30

The above-mentioned systems operate such that as soon as a call is made to the mobile telephone, the car radio, and perhaps its extra units, such as cassette player or CD, will be switched off. Further, a call may be received even if the car radio and its extra units are switched off.

5

The advantage of such a handsfree kit is that the mobile telephone may be operated while it is seated in the holder, and furthermore that a call to or from the mobile telephone has priority over the reception of radio signals by the car radio.

10

Thus, prioritization of calls to or from the mobile telephone is carried out, which is desirable precisely in connection with the use of mobile telephones in cars.

15

It is not disclosed or suggested in the above-mentioned EP publication what takes place if a call is made to the mobile telephone during the reception of an RDS signal which arrives as a traffic message.

20

Accordingly, an object of the invention is to provide a handsfree kit in which RDS signals originating from mobile telephone calls have priority.

25

The object of the invention is achieved by a handsfree kit of the type defined in the introductory portion of claim 1, which is characterized in that the antenna connector consists of a relay that is adapted to switch the signals for the car radio between the FM modulator/mixer and an antenna in such a way that when a signal appears on the output of the FM modulator/mixer, then the antenna will be connected to earth.

30

It is ensured in this manner that the mobile telephone always has top priority, which is very important to some individuals.

In other words, conflicts between the types of signals transferred to the mobile telephone are avoided, which ensures that a user does not try to answer a call by removing his mobile telephone from its telephone holder.

5 Further, it is an advantage if, as stated in claim 2, the RDS generating circuit is fed from an output from a call detector, said call detector being fed from an output from a connector that is also connected to an input of the FM modulator/mixer.

10 Expediently, as stated in claim 3, the circuit additionally has a control circuit which is coupled via an input to a switch for switching the calls of the mobile telephone between the car radio and a headset, thus achieving the advantage that calls of a private nature may rapidly be switched from the loud-speaker of the car radio to the headset.

15 When, as stated in claim 4, the headset is connected to the circuit via a short range communications link, such as Bluetooth, it is ensured that mobile telephones not already intended for the use of headsets with Bluetooth technology may now be used with Bluetooth technology.

20 With a view to achieving easy coupling of a handsfree kit according to the invention to any given mobile telephone, irrespective of model or make, it is an advantage if, as stated in claim 5, the circuit contains an interface circuit which is connected to the mobile telephone through a mobile telephone holder.

25

This easy coupling is ensured additionally if, as stated in claim 6, the interface circuit is connected to the mobile telephone holder via a short range communications link, such as of the Bluetooth type.

30 The invention will now be explained more fully with reference to the draw-

ing, in which:

fig. 1 shows the basic structure of a handsfree kit according to the invention, and

5

fig. 2 shows how the prioritization of calls to the mobile telephone is carried out.

As will be seen in fig. 1, it is divided into three sections, each of which is
10 designated I, II, and III.

The first section contains a mobile telephone 1 which may be arranged in a telephone holder 2. The second section contains an electrical circuit 7 to which, as will be explained later, several units are connected, while the last
15 section contains a car radio 23 which is connected inter alia to the electrical circuit 7.

The mobile telephone 1 may be placed in the telephone holder 2, which may generally be attached in a car (not shown) by means of a bracket 3.

20

The holder 2 may, although not necessarily, have coupled thereto an external microphone 4, which ensures optimum sound reproduction when the mobile telephone 1 is placed in the holder 2.

25

As will be seen in section II, the electrical circuit consists of four sub-circuits which are designated 11, 12, 13, and 14.

30

A switch 8 is connected to the sub-circuit 11, while a connector 6 is provided for the sub-circuit 12 to which a connector 5 with a wire, which is connected to the connector 25 of the telephone holder, may be connected. Generally, wire and connector may advantageously be replaced by a short

range communications link, such as of the Bluetooth type.

For the sub-circuit 12, the mobile telephone 1 is connected via an electrical connector 24 to an electrical connector 25 in the telephone holder 2, so that 5 communications signals may be transferred for processing in the circuit 7, as will be explained below.

It is also possible to charge the battery of the mobile telephone by means of the battery of the car, which is wired (not shown) to the holder 2.

10

Finally, a microphone 10, which may be arranged in the vicinity of the driver of a car, is connected to the sub-circuit 12.

For the sub-circuit 13, a connection to an antenna input on the shown car 15 radio 23 in section III is established by means of the connectors 15 and 16 from an output on the sub-circuit 13.

Further, in section III there is shown an external antenna 22 which may be 20 an antenna mounted on a car or in a window, normally a rear window. This antenna is coupled via connectors and wires 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 to an antenna input on the sub-circuit 13.

Finally, the sub-circuit 13 performs an automatic switching function, so that 25 the car radio or its connected units, such as CD or tape, are switched off when a call is received.

It will then be explained how the shown setup operates, it being assumed that three types of signal transfer to the loudspeakers of the car radio may occur in the setup, viz.

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- ordinary radio reception or playing of CD or tape,

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- RDS signal containing traffic messages or warnings,
- telephone calls flanked by an RDS signal.

5 The circuit is designed in the manner that the sub-circuit 13 prioritizes the three types of signals such that a call to the mobile telephone will always have first priority over the other signals, while radio signals or signals from CD or tape will always have second priority. The system is arranged such that if the RDS function is switched off, the telephone signal can still be received.

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The flexibility of the setup according to the invention also has the advantage that, without removing the mobile telephone 1 from the holder 2, the driver may conduct a private conversation, as he just has to affect the switch 8, following which calls are transferred to the headset, which may be 15 coupled to the Bluetooth module.

In a further expedient embodiment, the headset may also be used for listening to the car radio or a CD or a tape, so that passengers avoid having to listen in, which may be an advantage when driving long distances at 20 night, and especially if there are children in the car.

Some important functionalities of the setup are mentioned above, but, of course, it is also possible to adapt the setup to other wishes.

25 A headset 9 is connected to the sub-circuit 14, preferably by means of a short range communications link of the Bluetooth or DECT type. Further, a microphone 10 is connected to the sub-circuit 14.

The functions of the sub-circuits 11, 12, 13, and 14 will then be explained.

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The sub-circuit 11 is a control circuit which allows switching of calls from

the car radio 23 to the headset 9, it being possible for the user to make this switching merely by pressing the switch 8. The user may hereby rapidly change a conversation from being "available" to passengers in the car to being of a more private nature.

5

The sub-circuit 14 may be a Bluetooth radio module which provides the wireless connection to the headset 9.

10

The sub-circuit 12 is an interface circuit which makes it possible to adapt all the other sub-circuits 11, 13, and 14 to various mobile telephones, irrespective of type or make. For the sub-circuit 12, there may additionally be provided a connection to the battery of a car for powering the entire circuit 7 and for charging the mobile telephone 1.

15

The connector 6, the antenna 22 and the car radio 23 are also shown in fig. 2. As will be seen in the figure, the connector 6 is coupled to an FM modulator/mixer 26 and to a call detector. A signal is fed from an output of the call detector 27 to an RDS generator, which generates an RDS signal which is mixed with the FM signal in the FM modulator/mixer 26. Further, a signal is fed from an output of the call detector to a relay 28 adapted to switch the signals for the car radio between the FM modulator/mixer 26 and the antenna 22, and such that when a signal appears on the output of the FM modulator/mixer 26, then the antenna 22 will be connected to earth.

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25

The relay 28 operates in the following manner:

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For convenience, the terminals of the relay are designated s, t, u, v, x and y. When the car radio is in listen mode, the terminals s and t are connected, and the terminals u and x are connected. When a conversation is conducted through the mobile telephone, the terminals s and y and the terminals v and x are connected.

It will now be explained how the prioritization of calls to the mobile telephone is provided.

When a call is made to the mobile telephone, the audio signal is transferred
5 to the connector 6 and fed further on to the FM modulator/mixer 26, where
the audio signal is converted into an FM signal. The call detector 27 generates
a control signal for the relay 28, which switches such that the antenna
22 is connected to earth, while the signal from the FM modulator/mixer 26,
which has been mixed with an RDS signal, is transferred to the car radio
10 23. When the conversation has been terminated, the signal from the call
detector 27 disappears, which causes the relay 28 to now connect the antenna 22 to the car radio 23, as explained above.

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PATENT CLAIMS

1. A handsfree kit for a mobile telephone (1), comprising a circuit coupled between the mobile telephone and a car radio (23) having a loudspeaker, said circuit being adapted to transfer information via a FM modulator/mixer (26) from the mobile telephone to the loudspeaker of the car radio at a call to the mobile telephone, irrespective of whether the car radio is in an active or a passive state, said circuit comprising an RDS generating circuit (31) which is connected to the FM modulator/mixer (26) via an antenna connector to an antenna input of the car radio, **c h a r a c t e r i z e d** in that the antenna connector consists of a relay (28) that is adapted to switch the signals for the car radio between the FM modulator/mixer (26) and an antenna (22) in such a way that when a signal appears on the output of the FM modulator/mixer (26), then the antenna will be connected to earth.
- 15 2. A handsfree kit according to claim 1, **c h a r a c t e r i z e d** in that the RDS generating circuit (31) is fed from an output from a call detector (27), said call detector being fed from an output from a connector (6) that is also connected to an input of the FM modulator/mixer (26).
- 20 3. A handsfree kit according to claims 1 - 2, **c h a r a c t e r i z e d** in that the circuit additionally has a control circuit which is coupled via an input to a switch for switching the calls of the mobile telephone between the car radio and a headset.
- 25 4. A handsfree kit according to claims 1 – 4, **c h a r a c t e r i z e d** in that the headset is wired or wirelessly connected to the circuit, e.g. via a short range communications link, such as Bluetooth or DECT.
- 30 5. A handsfree kit according to claims 1 – 4, **c h a r a c t e r i z e d** in that the circuit contains an interface circuit, which is connected to the mobile

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telephone through a mobile telephone holder.

6. A handsfree kit according to claim 5, characterized in that the interface circuit is connected to the mobile telephone holder via a short range communications link, such as of the Bluetooth type.

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